

CAI
CS

PUBLIC DOMAIN

- Z208



HAS / HAD

LIBRARY

AN 4 1980



THE PRESENT PERFECT and THE SIMPLE PAST



Commission de la
Fonction publique

Public Service
Commission

5000 — 1022

This booklet forms part of Contact Canada, a course for teaching English to adult Francophones in the Public Service of Canada. It is one in a series that deals with the tense system of English.

The HAS/HAD module consists of this booklet and an accompanying 12 minute animated film, which is available from National Film Board of Canada offices in 16mm film or VTR cassette form. (106C 0178 512).

HAS/HAD

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
AND
THE SIMPLE PAST

by Margaret Close Sacco

**English Program Development Unit
P.S.C. Language Training Branch
Bisson Centre
15 Bisson Street
Hull, P.Q., Canada
K1A 0M7**

**Edited by Howard B. Woods
and Edith Pahlke
Illustrated by Rachel Dennis
Layout by Luc Gauvreau**

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1979

Available in Canada through

Authorized Bookstore Agents
and other bookstores

or by mail from

Canadian Government Publishing Centre
Supply and Services Canada
Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9

Catalogue No. SC 83-2/4-1979
ISBN 0-660-10435-0

Canada: \$2.75
Other countries: \$3.30

Price subject to change without notice.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

1 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- 1 The Past Participle
- 3 The Forms of the Present Perfect
- 4 Tables of Irregular Past Participles
- 7 The Meaning of the Present Perfect

8 THE PRESENT PERFECT: TYPE 1

- 12 Question: "How long have you had . . .?"
- 12 Classroom Exchange
- 13 The Present Perfect + Adverbs
- 14 The Present Perfect + 'For'
- 15 Classroom Exchange
- 16 The Present Perfect + 'Since'
- 17 Since/For
- 24 The Present Perfect + More Adverbs
- 25 The Present Perfect + Habits
- 27 The Present Perfect: The Negative Form
- 32 The Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

35 THE PRESENT PERFECT: TYPE 2

- 38 Type 2 + Adverbs
- 40 The Recent Past
- 42 Type 2: Present Implications
- 47 Type 2 + 'Ever'- Questions
'Ever'+ Negative

53 THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- 59 The Present Perfect Progressive vs. Present Perfect, Type 2

Introduction

This book has been designed to be used after the classroom presentation of the animated film *Has/Had* which is available through the National Film Board of Canada.

The aim of the film book is to teach the meaningful use of the Present Perfect tense. All visual and organizational elements have been employed to this end.

In the animated film, short episodes are vividly contrasted to demonstrate the difference in meaning between the Simple Past and Present Perfect statements.

Colour and movement are used to emphasize this difference in meaning. For instance, past events on blue backgrounds merge with present events on yellow backgrounds to illustrate Present Perfect statements on green backgrounds. Just as two separate colours (blue – yellow) combine to make a third, distinct colour (green) so the Present Perfect is a distinct tense, but with combined elements of past and present.

This visual demonstration through film of the dual nature of the Present Perfect tense at the very outset of the teaching program is intended to counteract the overwhelming tendency to equate this tense with the Simple Past. This invalid semantic equation is the root of most student errors. Therefore, it requires the foremost attention of the curriculum designer and the teacher.

The film is but the first step in the teaching of this tense. Through short, amusing episodes it shows how the English language organizes and encodes certain types of events. Then the workbook takes over. Carefully organized, tightly structured, it leads the learner from the usage in which the present element is concrete and obvious (e.g., I have been a teacher for three years) to that usage in which the present element is only an implication (She has closed the door implies The door is now closed).

The pedagogic principle that is put forth in this work is that a language learner should progress through understanding to use, and not vice versa as is currently assumed. Therefore, this module, as well as the companion module which presents the Simple Present and Progressive Present *What Do You Do/What Are You Doing?*, has been designed to foster and facilitate comprehension.

The Present Perfect Tense

FORMATION:

have
has + Past Participle

THE PAST PARTICIPLE

English verbs have 3 main parts:

- 1) the Simple form
- 2) the Past form
- 3) the Past Participle

	Simple	Past	Past Participle
Regular verbs	talk	talked	<i>talked</i>
	close	closed	<i>closed</i>
Irregular verbs	have	had	<i>had</i>
	lose	lost	<i>lost</i>

EXERCISE

Give the Past Participles of the following verbs.

	Simple	Past	Past Participle
A) Regular verbs	1. work	worked	<u>worked</u>
	2. live	lived	_____
	3. watch	watched	_____
	4. play	played	_____
	5. like	liked	_____
	6. shop	shopped	_____
	7. study	studied	_____
	8. try	tried	_____
	9. want	wanted	_____
	10. need	needed	_____
B) Irregular verbs	1. make	made	<u>made</u>
	2. think	thought	_____
	3. teach	taught	_____
	4. sit	sat	_____
	5. find	found	_____
	6. cut	cut	_____
	7. stand	stood	_____
	8. understand	understood	_____
	9. keep	kept	_____
	10. sleep	slept	_____

For all regular verbs and most irregular verbs the Past Participle is the same as the Past form. Tables of some irregular verbs with a Past Participle different from the Past form are on pp. 4, 5, and 6.

THE FORMS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT

have
has + Past Participle

A) Statements

Affirmative

I we you they	have 've*	<i>worked</i>
she he it	has 's*	<i>been</i>

Negative

I we you they	haven't	<i>worked</i>
she he it	hasn't	<i>been</i>

*The shortened forms ('ve, 's) are the ones most frequently used in speech.

B) Questions

Affirmative and Negative

have haven't	I we you they	<i>worked</i>
has hasn't	she he it	<i>been</i>

TABLES OF IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES

The Past Participles of all regular and most irregular verbs are the same as the Past forms:

live	<i>lived</i>	<i>lived</i>
teach	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>

Here are lists of Past Participles of irregular verbs that are different from the Past form.
They are divided into 4 types:

- Past Participles that are:
- I— the same as Simple form
 - II— Simple form & (E)N
 - III— Past form & (E)N
 - IV— Vowel change to U

TYPE I – Simple Form

Simple	Past	Past Participle
become	became	<i>become</i>
come	came	<i>come</i>
run	ran	<i>run</i>

TYPE II – Simple Form & (E)N

be	was/were	<i>been</i>
blow	blew	<i>blown</i>
grow	grew	<i>grown</i>
know	knew	<i>known</i>
throw	threw	<i>thrown</i>
shake	shook	<i>shaken</i>
take	took	<i>taken</i>
give	gave	<i>given</i>
forgive	forgave	<i>forgiven</i>
draw	drew	<i>drawn</i>
fall	fell	<i>fallen</i>
eat	ate	<i>eaten</i>
see	saw	<i>seen</i>

Simple	Past	Past Participle
drive	drove	<i>driven</i>
ride	rode	<i>ridden</i>
rise	rose	<i>risen</i>
write	wrote	<i>written</i>
		<i>&NE</i>
do	did	<i>done</i>
go	went	<i>gone</i>

TYPE III – Past Form & (E)N

beat	beat	<i>beaten</i>
choose	chose	<i>chosen</i>
freeze	froze	<i>frozen</i>
speak	spoke	<i>spoken</i>
steal	stole	<i>stolen</i>
swear	swore	<i>sworn</i>
tear	tore	<i>torn</i>
bite	bit	<i>bit</i>
hide	hid	<i>hidden</i>
forget	forgot	<i>forgotten</i>
lie	lay	<i>lain</i>
wake up	woke up	<i>woken up</i>

<i>fly</i>	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>
------------	-------------	--------------

TYPE IV – Vowel Change to U

Simple	Past	Past Participle
<u>i</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>u</u>
begin	began	<i>begun</i>
drink	drank	<i>drunk</i>
ring	rang	<i>rung</i>
sing	sang	<i>sung</i>
sink	sank	<i>sunk</i>
spring	sprang	<i>sprung</i>
swim	swam	<i>swum</i>

THE MEANING OF THE PRESENT PERFECT

The Present Perfect = Past + Present

Fundamentally, the Present Perfect is a compound tense which carries *past* and *present* information or implications. There are two major types of events indicated by the Present Perfect tense:

Type 1 NON-TERMINATED (Present Perfect → Present implication)



Joanie has had blond hair all her life → *(Joanie still has blond hair.)*

He has worked here since June → *(He still works here.)*

She has been sick for one week → *(She is still sick.)*

The Present Perfect, Type 2, will be dealt with starting on p. 35.

The Present Perfect: Type 1

The Present Perfect, Type 1, is **not** the same as the Simple Past.

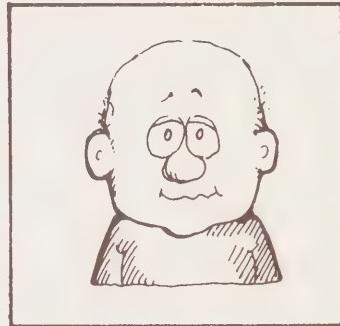
The Simple Past tense is used to indicate an event that is terminated

PAST



When Johnny was a baby,
he *had* blond hair.

PRESENT

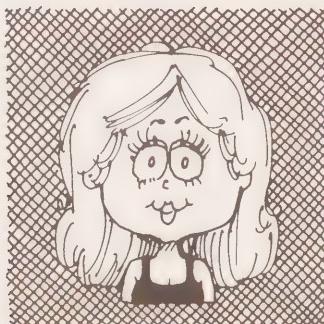


BUT

He *doesn't have* any hair now.

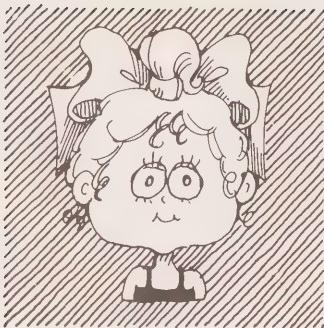
The Present Perfect is used with an adverbial reference to the present in order to indicate an event that is not terminated.

PRESENT PERFECT



Joanie *has had* blond hair all her life

PAST



PRESENT



She had blond hair.

AND

She has blond hair.

States, not specific or punctual actions, are frequently expressed by the Present Perfect, Type 1.

Some verbs that are used in this content are:

have know want like be need belong own feel last seem

Note to the Teacher

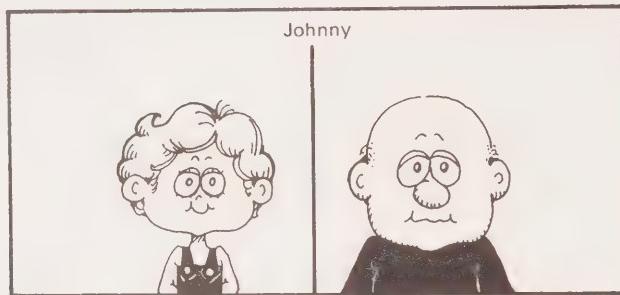
The animated film Has/Had, available through the National Film Board of Canada, was designed to act as the first, or presentation, phase of this teaching module. It presents and illustrates the Present Perfect tense in contrast with the Simple Past tense.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

(This exercise should be done after the classroom presentation of the animated film Has/Had.)

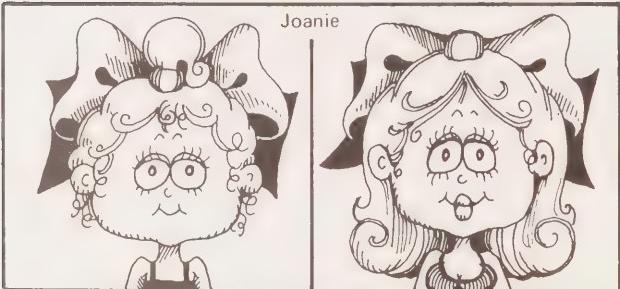
Put a check mark (✓) beside the sentences that match the information in the pictures.
Put an X beside the sentences that do not match.

Example:



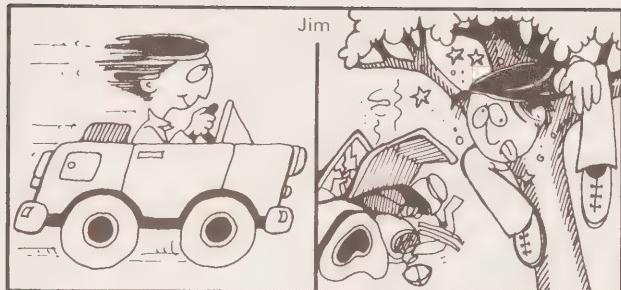
- (✓) When Johnny was a baby, he had blond hair.
(✓) He doesn't have any hair now.
(X) He's had blond hair all his life.

1.



- () When Joanie was a baby, she had blond hair.
() She still has blond hair.
() She's had blond hair all her life.

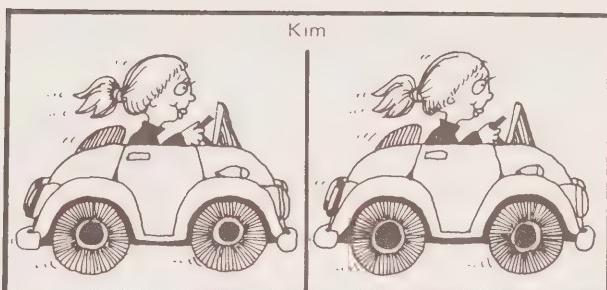
2.



Jim

- () Jim had a car.
- () He still has a car.
- () He has had a car for a long time.

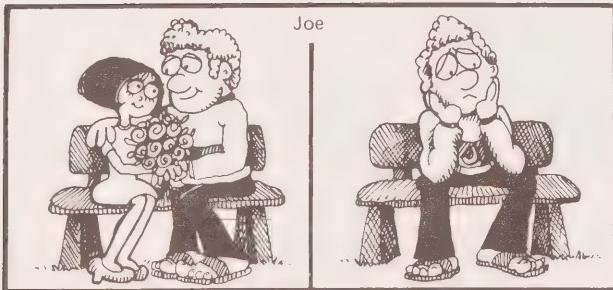
3.



Kim

- () Kim had a car.
- () She still has a car.
- () She has had a car for a long time.

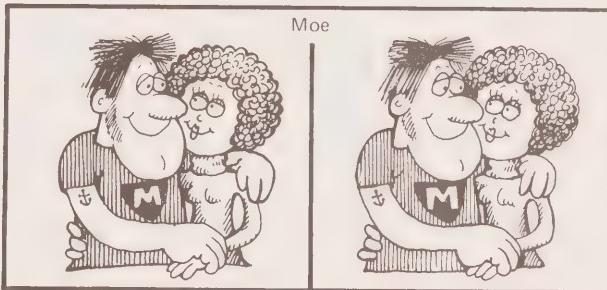
4.



Joe

- () Joe had a girlfriend.
- () He doesn't have a girlfriend now.
- () He's had a girlfriend for a long time.

5.



Moe

- () Moe had a girlfriend.
- () He doesn't have a girlfriend now.
- () He's had a girlfriend for a long time.

QUESTION: "HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD...?"

'How long' is a question that commonly occurs with the Present Perfect tense.



She: Wow! You have a very nice tie!

He : Thank you. I'm glad you like it.

She: *How long have you had it?*

He : I've had it for 6 months.

CLASSROOM EXCHANGE

Notice something your neighbour has. Then use these boxes to ask and answer questions.

How long	have	you	had	that dictionary those shoes that shirt etc . . .
	has	he she		

I've	had	it them	for . . .
He's She's			

THE PRESENT PERFECT + ADVERBS

When the Present Perfect is used to indicate an event that is not terminated it must occur with an adverbial reference to a time span that touches the present. Otherwise it will normally be understood to refer to a terminated event.

*He has been here since 5 o'clock.
He has been here.*

There are several different kinds of adverbial structures that occur with the Present Perfect.



- CLAUSE: She has played the piano *since she was 6 years old.*
PHRASE: They have been here *for 2 hours.*
ADVERB: John has *always* behaved well.

THE PRESENT PERFECT + 'FOR'

The *for* phrase frequently occurs with the Present Perfect tense. The phrase and the tense interact to determine the meaning.

Compare: *He worked here for a year.*
He has worked here for a year.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Connect the first statement to the one that would follow or complete it most naturally.

Example:

The Prime Minister has been in office for 2 years. —



*Then he lost the election
He hopes to be there for 2 more.*

1. Ms Sauve was the Director for 6 months. —



*But she resigned.
She is doing a fine job.*

2. Mr. Clarke has been the Director for 6 months. —



*He quit last month.
He is doing a fine job.*

3. Bill has worked there for a long time. —



*because he likes his job.
before he quit.*

4. Louise worked there for a long time. —



*because she likes her job.
before she quit.*

5. We have been friends for years. —



*until we had that argument.
because we have a lot in common.*

EXERCISE A

Use the italicized verb to write another sentence with a *for* phrase.

Example: Mr. Greene *is* the Minister. He has been the Minister for 3 years.

1. Mr. Ives *is* the editor. _____
2. Jean and Ann *are* consultants. _____
3. They *work* in Ottawa. _____
4. Mr. Ramsey *manages* that department. _____
5. The typewriter *is* out of order. _____
6. Joan *belongs* to the union. _____
7. Herb *has* a private office. _____
8. Miss Roach *is* in a meeting. _____
9. Carol *is* on the phone. _____
10. Yes, I *know* Maureen. _____

CLASSROOM EXCHANGE

Students ask each other these questions. Use 'for'... when answering the 'How long' – questions.

Which department do you work for?

How long have you worked there?

How long have you been on language training?

What are you? (job title)

How long have you been a _____?

Who is your teacher?

How long has _____ been your teacher?

THE PRESENT PERFECT + 'SINCE'

Since = from → until now

I've been here

since 8 o'clock
from 8 o'clock until now

A *since* phrase or clause specifies the *beginning* of the event.

I've been here

since 8 o'clock
I got here at 8 o'clock

EXERCISE

Use the verb in brackets to write a *Present Perfect since* sentence.

Example: Mrs. Kirk was elected president on May 10. (be) Mrs. Kirk has been president since May 10.

1. Mr. Deane became the Head of this unit in 1977.

(be) _____

2. Maureen joined that club in June.

(belong) _____

3. We received this adding machine on Wednesday.

(have) _____

4. I met Bob Ellis in 1975.

(know) _____

5. We got here at 8:45.

(be) _____

SINCE / FOR

Both *since* and *for* occur in Present Perfect, Type 1, statements.

The main differences between them are:

SINCE – stresses the *beginning* of the event.

FOR – stresses the *length* of its *duration*.

He has been here *since 10 o'clock*.

He has been here *for 3 hours*.

SINCE – a *point*, or *period*, of time that is marked *past*.

FOR – a *period* of time that is *not* marked *past*.

She has been absent *since yesterday* → (past)

She has been absent *for 2 days*. ↗ (yesterday)
 ↗ (today, not past)

SINCE – can begin a clause

He has felt better since he quit smoking.

– can be used as an *adverb*.

(*He quit smoking.*) *He has felt better since.*

FOR – is often omitted from the phrase.

He had been here for two years.

He has been here two years.

EXERCISE A

Fill in *since* or *for*.

Use *since* with times or events that are definitely past. Use *for* with all other expressions of time.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ 5 years | 11. _____ many years |
| 2. _____ last month | 12. _____ last Christmas |
| 3. _____ a long time | 13. _____ she sent it |
| 4. _____ his last birthday | 14. _____ the Second World War |
| 5. _____ 1976 | 15. _____ 5 minutes |
| 6. _____ a year | 16. _____ a month and a half |
| 7. _____ 8 months ago | 17. _____ it rained |
| 8. _____ several weeks | 18. _____ the day he left |
| 9. _____ June 1st, 1969 | 19. _____ days |
| 10. _____ the 17th century | 20. _____ months |

EXERCISE B

Choose 5 *since* and *for* expressions from Exercise A and write Present Perfect sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

EXERCISE C

Use the words in brackets to write a sentence that describes the events illustrated in the picture series.
Use the Present Perfect + *since* or *for* ...



3 years ago



2 years ago

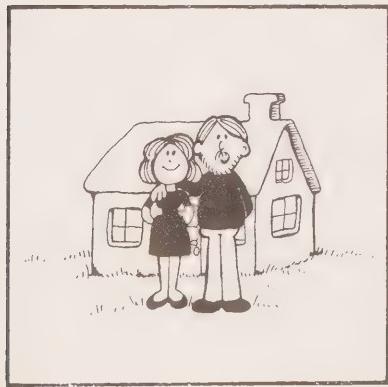


now

Example: (have, our dog, Tiny)

We have had our dog, Tiny,
for three years.

1.



10 years ago



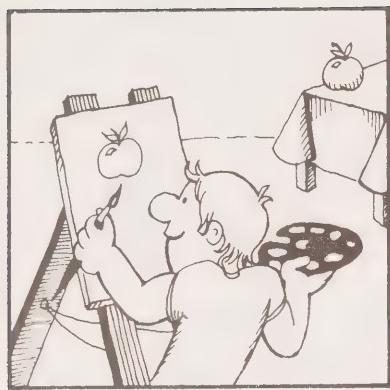
6 years ago



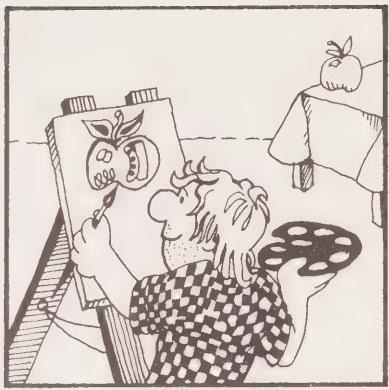
now

(live, here)

2.



25 years ago



10 years ago



now

(be, an artist)

3.



4 hours ago



2 hours ago



now

(have, a headache)

4.



25 years ago



10 years ago



now

(want, a fur)

5.



6 years old



16 years old



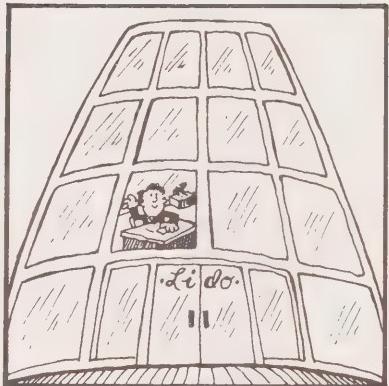
now

(their son, play the drums)

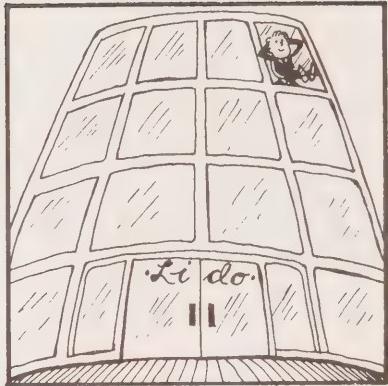
6.



25 years ago



10 years ago



now

(work, here)

7.



2 years old



8 years old



now

(wear, glasses)

8.



1 week ago



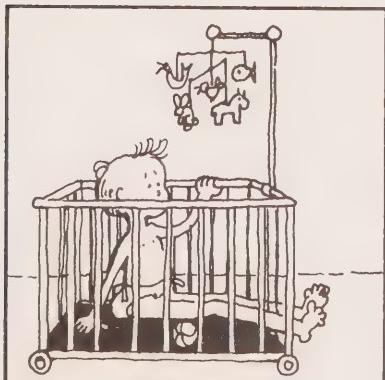
4 days ago



now

(children, home, a week)

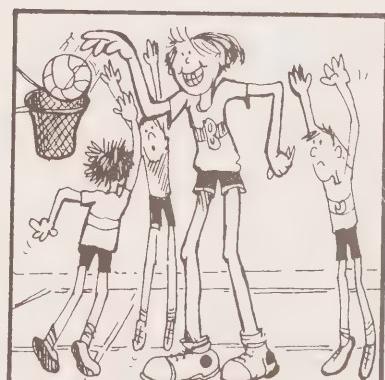
9.



6 months old



7 years old



now

(Bill, be, tall)

THE PRESENT PERFECT + MORE ADVERBS

Any adverb, phrase, or clause that is used to indicate a span of time *from past to present* can occur with the Present perfect tense.

I have been here *all day*. (i.e. today)

It has snowed more *this winter* than in previous winters. (i.e. It is still winter)
So far I have been unable to contact him.

Man has repeated the same mistakes *throughout history*.

EXERCISE

Use the italicized words to write a second sentence.

Example: We wrote them last month. So far we haven't received an answer.

1. The committee is studying the report *so far • reach • any conclusions*

2. We made several recommendations. *up until now • they • take • no action*

3. The department is being reorganized. *during the reorganization • work • slow down*

4. We are on language training. *learn • a lot • on this course*

5. Mr. Graham is the leader. *the Party • make • progress • under his leadership*

6. He's looking for a new job. *So far • be unable • to find one*

7. John is in the cafeteria. *be • all morning*

8. I know him quite well. *know • him • all my life*

THE PRESENT PERFECT + HABITS

The Present Perfect tense + adverbial reference to a span of time that touches the present (i.e. Type 1) can also refer to habitual, or repetitive actions. In this usage the verbs are verbs of action: *shop, go, come, shave, etc.*

She has shopped there for years.

He has played the flute since he was 10 years old.



EXERCISE

Rewrite the following sentences incorporating the word or words in brackets. Use either *for* or *since* to make an adverbial phrase or clause.

Example: *She plays the piano.* (10years)

She has played the piano for 10 years.

1. The secretary answers all correspondence. (the boss left)

2. She arrives at 7:30 every morning. (2 years)

3. They take their coffee-break at 10:00. (January)

.4. He leaves the office at 5:00. (he started)

5. They bring their lunch. (the cafeteria raised its prices)

6. He parks there. (September)

7. He smokes about 10 cigarettes a day. (years)

8. He goes to the doctor regularly. (the past six months)

9. He plays for the Toronto Maple leafs. (1977)

10. Miss Keon teaches Art. (6 years)

THE PRESENT PERFECT: THE NEGATIVE FORM

FORMATION:

haven't
hasn't + Past Participle

EXERCISE A

Use the words in brackets and write a complete sentence.



3 years ago



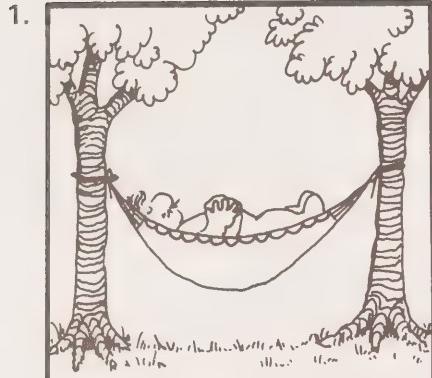
2 years ago



this year

Example: (Browns, paint)

The Browns haven't painted their house for three years.



(Joe, mow, lawn)



(Jim, haircut)

3.



2 months ago



1 month ago



this month

(Ann, smoke)

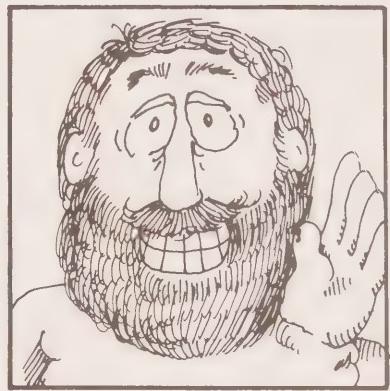
4.



1 month ago



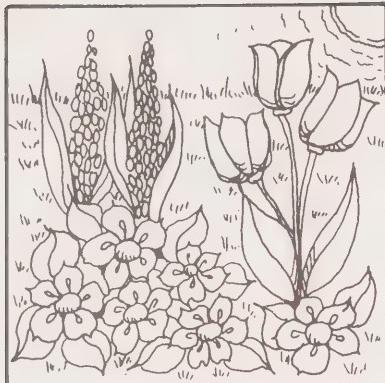
2 weeks ago



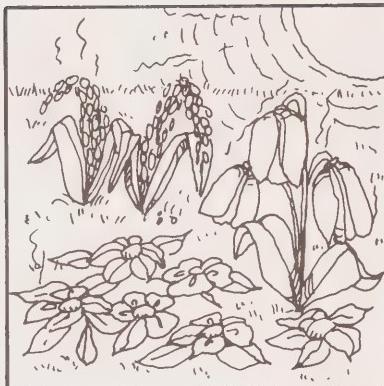
today

(Victor, shave)

5.



3 months ago



2 months ago



this month

(rain, month)

EXERCISE B

Put the italicized verb in the Present Perfect negative form.

work

Example: He hasn't worked since he retired last month.

see

1. I _____ him since I met him at that party.

hear

2. We _____ from them since they called us in June.

be

3. He _____ back to the office since he left for lunch.

phone

4. He _____ back since he called this morning.

receive

5. We _____ any news since we got a memo about it a week ago.

EXERCISE C

Write sentences that follow the pattern of the example: *negative Present Perfect since*.

Example: She visited us last year. But she hasn't visited us since.

1. I ate at 2 o'clock. _____
2. I saw Jim at the opera. _____
3. He was absent once last month. _____
4. I had a cold last winter. _____
5. He paid for the coffee last week. _____
6. He wrote a novel several years ago. _____
7. We were in Vancouver last August. _____
8. He gave her a birthday present 10 years ago. _____
9. The boss went to a conference a few months ago. _____
10. He dropped into the office last week. _____

THE PRESENT PERFECT vs. SIMPLE PAST

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Look at the pictures. Underline the sentence that matches it.

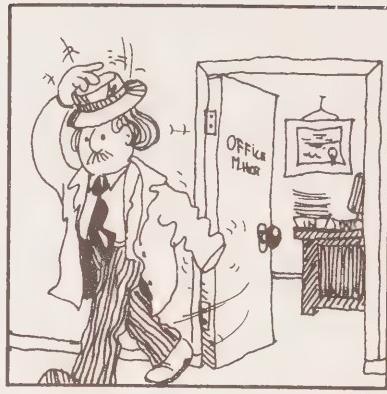
Example:



She has been on the phone for 1 hour.

She was on the phone for 1 hour.

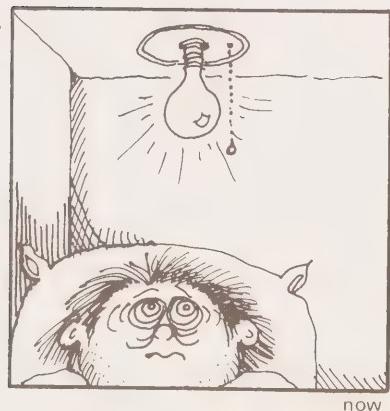
1.



He has been at work for only 2 hours.

He was at work for only 2 hours.

2.



The light has been on all night.

The light was on all night.

3.



She has been asleep about an hour.

She was asleep for about an hour.

4.



now

They have lived there a long time.

They lived there a long time.

5.



now

He has driven a Honda for years.

He drove a Honda for years.

EXERCISE A

Underline the sentence that most naturally follows.

Example: *Please turn off the light.* *It's been on all night.*
It was on all night.

PART 1

1. Mary must be sick. She's been absent for a week.
 She was absent for a week.

He's been dead for a year.
 He was dead for a year.

3. Mr. Hart is in now. But he has been out for an hour.
 But he was out for a year.

I've driven for years.
 I drove for years.

5. She used to be our secretary. She has worked for us for a year.
 She worked for us for a year.

PART 2

1. I've been president for 2 years. It's time to resign.
It was time to resign.
2. I've had a cold all month. I feel terrible.
I felt terrible.
3. They've been here since Monday. They're leaving Friday.
They left Friday.
4. It hasn't rained for a month. The farmers are worried.
The farmers were worried.
5. She's had that watch for years. And it still works.
Then she lost it.

EXERCISE B

Put the italicized verb into the Present Perfect or Simple Past tense.

(not) wash

Example: She didn't wash the dishes until yesterday.

(not) eat

1. He _____ anything since yesterday.

be

2. They _____ friends for years and they never argue.

be

3. They _____ engaged for 6 months before they got married.

be

4. They're celebrating their tenth anniversary. So

be

they _____ married for ten years.

be

5. For how long _____ John Diefenbaker the Prime Minister?

have

6. That's a beautiful pen. How long _____ you _____ it?

have

7. She _____ brown hair before she dyed it red.

work

8. He _____ for the government before he retired.

The Present Perfect: Type 2

Present Perfect = Simple Past

The Present Perfect tense is also used to indicate terminated actions. It is then similar to the Simple Past tense.

I have finished my work OR *I finished my work.*



He has eaten all the cake.



OR

He ate all the cake.

However, the Present Perfect tense **cannot** occur with an adverbial reference to a definite past time or event.

I have finished my work. BUT NOT *I have finished my work an hour ago.*

He has eaten all the cake. BUT NOT *He has eaten all the cake at the party.*
(i.e. The party is over.)

EXERCISE A

Rewrite the sentences, adding the italicized words. Make all necessary changes.

Examples: *(ten minutes ago)* He has left.

He left ten minutes ago.

Have you seen him? *(yesterday)*

Did you see him yesterday.

1. She has received the order. *(yesterday)*

2. Have they moved to Montreal? *(last month)*

3. I've talked to Mr. Gordon about it. *(last week)*

4. We've had breakfast. *(at seven o'clock)*

5. Has Mr. Bowles arrived? *(at eight-thirty)*

6. He has put the letter in the mail. *(on Monday)*

7. He has called a taxi. *(twenty minutes ago)*

8. The secretary has given him two taxi chits. (*when he asked for them*)

9. Mr. Wolfe has returned your call. (*at ten o'clock*)

10. They have sold their house. (*in January*)

EXERCISE B

Correct the following sentences. Explain the reasons for the changes you must make.

1. He has been in my office ten minutes ago.

2. Francine has had lunch with me on Tuesday.

3. We have picked up our cheques last Thursday.

4. He has got up at six this morning.

5. They have thrown that out last week.

TYPE 2 + ADVERBS

The Present Perfect frequently occurs with the adverbs:

*before (now)
already
just (now)
recently
lately*

(not) . . . yet(?)

Notice that these adverbs imply a relationship to *present* time.

EXERCISE A

Combine the following elements to make Present Perfect statements. Make all necessary changes.

Example: *he • arrive • yet ?*
Has he arrived yet?

1. consultants • just • get back • from lunch

2. we • already • fill • that • position

3. she • not • take • annual leave • lately

4. he • not • hand in • time sheet • yet

5. they • recently • hire • five people

6. you • already • complete • project ?

7. secretary • just • leave

8. she • not • finish • type • letter • yet

9. you • use • this machine • before ?

10. they • make • their report • yet

THE RECENT PAST

The Present Perfect is frequently used to indicate an event in the **recent past**.

They've bought a new car. (i.e. They bought it a few days ago)

(several months ago)

*They bought a new car. OR
(just a few days ago)*

EXERCISE

Stress the *recentness* of these events by making the verb Present Perfect.

Example: She paid for the sandwiches. *She has paid for the sandwiches.*

1. The minister resigned.

2. He made coffee.

3. They refused to work overtime.

4. He smoked a pack of cigarettes.

5. They got a raise.

6. He wrote her a letter.

7. I applied for that position.

8. He cleaned out his desk.

9. He finished that job.

10. The doctor sent him the bill.

11. He sold his tape recorder.

12. I talked to John about that.

13. He cancelled his subscription to *Time* magazine.

14. The Director called a meeting.

15. Joan enrolled in an evening course.

TYPE 2: PRESENT IMPLICATIONS

In Present Perfect, Type 1, statements the event itself is not terminated:

The door has been open since 7:00. (The door is still open.)

In the Present Perfect, Type 2, statements the **action** itself is **terminated**, but the **result of the action is still present**.

He has opened the door.



(implication: → The door is open.)

The Simple Past, however, can be used whether the result is still present or not:

He opened the door.



It is still open.

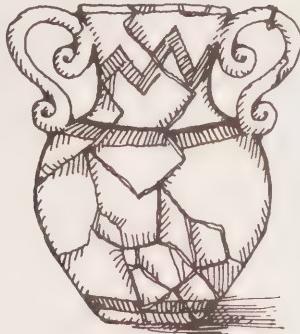


It is closed now.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Look at the pictures. They represent the present situation. Cross out the Present Perfect sentence when it can not apply.

Example:



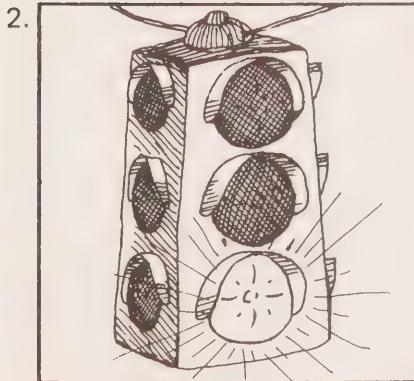
He broke the vase.

~~*He has broken the vase.*~~



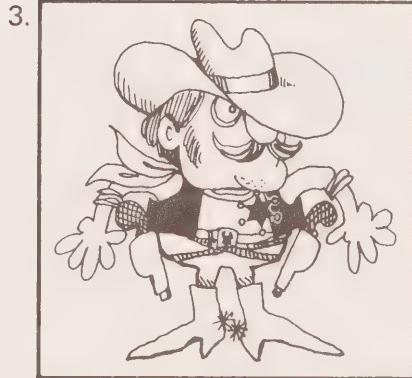
He closed the window.

~~*He has closed the window.*~~



The light turned green.

~~*The light has turned green.*~~



They elected him sheriff.

~~*They have elected him sheriff.*~~

4.



He fainted.

He has fainted.

5.



He caught the ball.

He has caught the ball.

6.



The secretary went home.

The secretary has gone home.

7.



He blew up the balloon.

He has blown up the balloon.

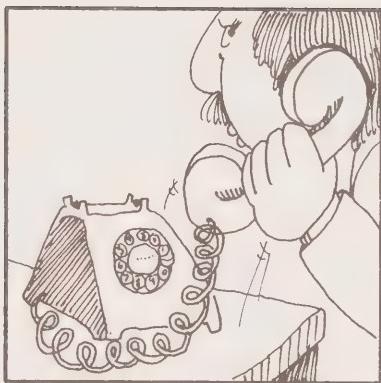
8.



She made supper.

She has made supper.

9.



He answered the phone.

He has answered the phone.

10.



He fell down and broke his leg.

He has fallen down and he has broken his leg.

EXERCISE

Write a present implication for the following statements.

Example: He has lost his wallet. (He can't find his wallet.)

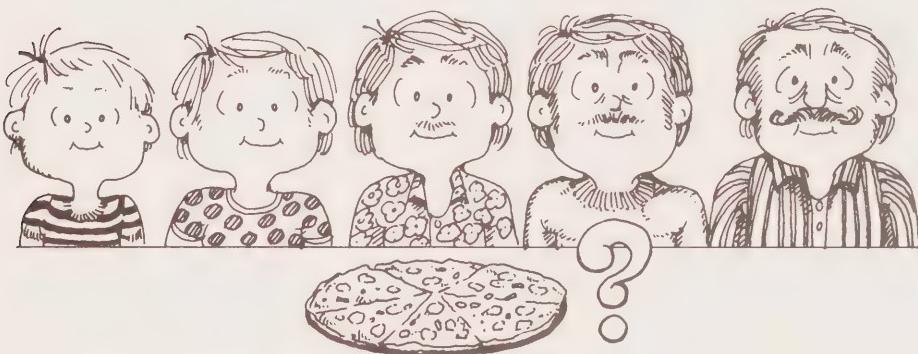
1. They have gone to Montreal. (_____)
2. It has begun to rain. (_____)
3. They have run out of paper. (_____)
4. She has caught a bad cold. (_____)
5. I have turned the thermostat down to 60°. (_____)
6. Mildred has given me the tickets. (_____)
7. I've bought some matches. (_____)
8. Mike has borrowed the tapes. (_____)
9. They have chosen him as their coach. (_____)
10. The speaker has stood up. (_____)

TYPE 2 + 'EVER'-QUESTIONS

The Present Perfect tense occurs with the time adverb **ever**. Ever, which means at any time, refers to an indefinite span of time. It does not appear in affirmative statements, but it does with questions.

Have you ever eaten a pizza?

Notice the time span indicated by **ever**.



EXERCISE A

Use the following words to form the Present Perfect questions with *ever*.

Example: they • met *Have they ever met?*

1. I • lie • to you _____
2. he • be • late _____
3. you • have • measles _____
4. anyone here • be • laid off _____

5. you • hear • the song "Heartbreak Hotel" _____
6. they • have • accident _____
7. you • play • chess _____
8. he • think about • retiring _____
9. she • try • that restaurant _____
10. you • feel • depressed _____

EXERCISE B

Follow the pattern of the example and write 2-sentence answers for each of the following questions. The verb of the first sentence should be Present Perfect. The verb in the second sentence should be Simple Past.

Example:



"Have you ever visited Rome?"
"Yes, I have visited Rome.
I visited Rome in 1970."

1. Have you ever written a song?

2. Have you ever won a prize?

3. Have you ever gotten a speeding ticket?

4. Have you ever seen a painting by Picasso?

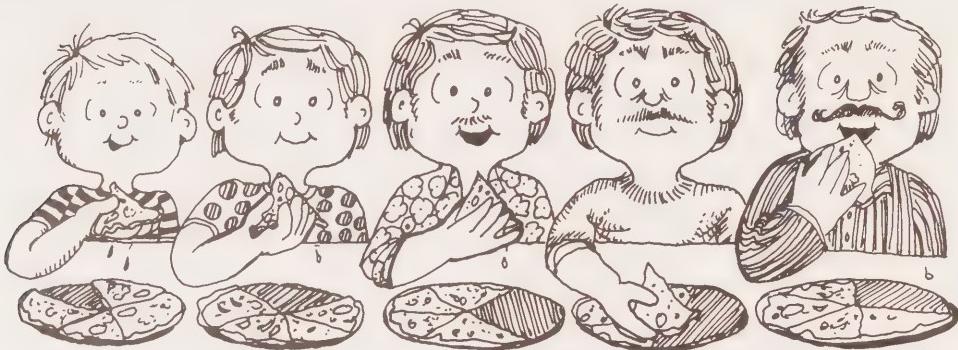
5. Have you ever bought a diamond?

EVER + NEGATIVE

The time adverb **ever**, which means **at any time**, refers to an **indefinite span of time**. It does not appear in affirmative statements, but only with **not**, and in questions.

Have you ever eaten pizza?

(idea of) ever = at any time



I have ~~never~~
never eaten pizza.

BUT

I have *at some time* eaten pizza.

Although the word itself (**ever**) does not appear in the statement form, the **idea** of indefinite time is conveyed. In this type of statement the Present Perfect is used to indicate **INDEFINITE PAST** actions or events.

Men have died for their countries.

Great empires have risen and fallen.

He has done many great things.

I have seen the Rockies in autumn.

EXERCISE

Cross out the inappropriate adverbial reference.

Example: I ate pizza. *last night*
~~at some time in my life~~

1. We have visited Niagara Falls last May.
 in May.
2. He has felt desperate last month.
 at times.
3. I have drunk champagne at the party.
 at parties.
4. Heroes came and went in the nineteenth century.
 since the beginning of history.
5. I did that yesterday.
 at some time in my life.
6. We have skated on the canal last winter.
 in winter.
7. She has been a teacher twenty years ago.
 at some time in her life.
8. They have been to British Columbia in 1970.
 at one time in their lives.
9. We have gone home for Christmas in 1960 and 1970.
 once or twice.

NOTE: The Indefinite Past Perfect can not be used when the indefinite time span is terminated.
i.e. I have made many speeches. (at different times in my life, I am still living)

BUT

Sir John A. MacDonald made many speeches.

The Present Perfect Progressive

FORMATION:

have	+ been + Present Participle
has	

<i>I</i> <i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	have 've	doing	been
<i>he</i> <i>she</i>	has 's		

The Present Perfect Progressive refers to **specific actions** that began in the past and **continue up to the present**.



He has been running for an hour. (He started to run an hour ago. He is still running.)

EXERCISE A

Rewrite the sentences, adding the italicized words. Make all necessary changes.

Example: He is running. (*an hour*)
He has been running for an hour.

1. It is snowing. (*all day long*)

2. They're watching T.V. (*since six o'clock*)

3. The phone is ringing. (*for ten minutes*)

4. He is working. (*since eight o'clock*)

5. They're talking. (*for hours*)

6. I'm waiting to see him. (*for two hours*)

7. She's writing that letter. (*since noon*)

8. He's smoking. (*since he got here*)

9. It's burning. (*for about an hour*)

10. He's sleeping. (*since ten o'clock*)

EXERCISE B "A BORED MEETING"

The meeting began at 7:30 a.m. It is now 10:30 a.m. When will it end?

Write sentences that tell what the different participants *have been doing throughout this meeting*.



Example:

Mr. Harris has been talking



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

EXERCISE C

Combine the following statements and italicized adverbials.

Change the Simple Present statements to Present Perfect.

Change the Progressive Present statements to Present Perfect Progressive.*

Example: It rains every day in British Columbia. (*for the last 3 months*)
It has rained every day in British Columbia for the last 3 months.

It is raining here. (*for hours*)
It has been raining here for hours.

1. She sings well. (*ever since she was a child*)

2. He is singing. (*since 10:30*)

3. He swims for the Olympic team. (*for two years*)

4. They are swimming. (*for two hours*)

5. They are a team. They dance together. (*since 1968*)

6. They are dancing. (*since eight o'clock*)

7. He redecorates often. (*since he moved*)

8. The Taylors are redecorating. (*since June*)

9. She enjoys picnics. (*since she was ten years old*)

10. The children are enjoying the picnic. (*since the moment we arrived*)

* The teaching module **What Do You Do/What Are You Doing?** (*animated film and booklet*) should be presented and completed before the **Has/Had** module to ensure deeper understanding of these tenses.

THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE VS. THE PRESENT PERFECT , TYPE 2

The Present Perfect, Type 2 indicates a terminated (completed) action or event.

The Present Perfect Progressive indicates a non-terminated (incompleted) action or event.

- i.e. I have read that book. (I finished reading it.)
I have been reading that book. (I haven't finished reading it.)

The progressive aspect intensifies the idea of (incompletion).

EXERCISE

Put the italicized verb in either the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Progressive.

complete

1. The consultant _____ the report. He's putting it in the mail now.

do

2. We _____ that exercise. Let's do the next one now.

do

3. They _____ that exercise for twenty minutes. I wonder when they will finish.

drink

4. She _____ the coffee. But there's still some left.

drink

5. He _____ all the coffee. There is none left.

write

6. He _____ an article on energy conservation. But he can't seem to finish it.

write

7. She _____ an article on language teaching. The editor accepted it.

burn

8. The building _____ down. Only ashes are left.

burn

9. That factory _____ since morning. Do you think they will be able to save anything?

build

10. They _____ that bridge for years. Will they ever finish?

3 1761 11551629 6

